

5,000 GERMAN PRISONERS BEFORE VERDUN

BRYAN'S INFLUENCE TO BE FELT IN FIGHT OVER ARMED SHIPS

He Will Be in Washington Today, and His Views Are Being Industiously Repeated to Members of the House.

MEMBERS ARE RALLYING TO PRESIDENT'S COLORS

Representatives Who Have Been Pleading for Time Announce That They Are Ready to Vote to Sustain Wilson.

Washington, March 5.—The influence of William Jennings Bryan will be felt in the fight over the armed ship issue which administration leaders plan to bring to a vote in the house Tuesday.

Mr. Bryan, who outlined his views in favor of warning Americans off armed merchantmen yesterday to Representative Stephens, of Nebraska, will come back from New York tomorrow to spend the day here, and he has an engagement for lunch with Representative Bailey, of Pennsylvania, at a hotel within a stone's throw of the capitol, and in which eight congressmen live. He will be there while the house rules committee is framing its rule to bring before the house for action after limited debate the report of the foreign affairs committee recommending that the McInerney warning resolution be tabled and setting forth that the president should be permitted to exercise his constitutional right of handling diplomatic negotiations without interference from congress.

Bryan's Views Circulated.
Mr. Bryan has declared that he would not participate actively in the controversy, and his closest friends here say he has no intention of changing his mind. His views are well known, however, and they are being repeated industriously to members of the house. He leaves Washington again tomorrow night for Wilmington, Del., to deliver a lecture.

Although Mr. Bailey insisted today that no significance should be attached to the luncheon engagement, it was discussed everywhere with great interest. Among the members who live at the hotel are Speaker Clark and Representative Shackleford, the unofficial leader of the warning resolution advocates in the house.

Mr. Bryan is very outspoken about his views on the warning resolution, said Representative Stephens today, "but he will not start an open fight."

At his request I introduced a resolution at the opening of congress to warn Americans off ships and have it taken for it. Why should we beat the devil about the bush on this proposition? It is a weak-kneed to try to dodge a real issue. The proposed vote on the McInerney proposition is not what the president wants, nor it is not what we friends of a warning resolution want, so why should we waste time on it? Tomorrow Mr. Stephens will communicate Mr. Bryan's views to Majority Leader Kitchin.

What Will Kitchin Do?
Although Mr. Kitchin strongly favors the straight warning vote plan, doubt is expressed that he will oppose the administration program on the floor in case of favorable action on it by the rules committee. He frankly admits that the democratic members of the rules committee have shown no disposition thus far to entertain his suggestion favorably. If he cannot obtain the substitution of a straight vote resolution, Mr. Kitchin probably will vote to table the McInerney proposition on the ground that it is form is bad.

Administration leaders are hopeful that the agitation for more time will disappear without much further discussion of the warning resolution. House plots of the warning committee today said they were assured of a full democratic vote in the rules committee and a substantial majority on the floor. Hence they are for rushing the issue to a vote without further delay than is necessary.

There was a substantial rallying to Wilson today. The president's congressional camp. Many representatives who on Saturday pleaded for time in the hope that the new law would have to vote on the question fell in line when they heard that the president had made a final demand for a vote to acting Chairman Pou of the rules committee on Saturday night. Scores of democrats are hurrying to a vote without further delay than is necessary.

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SEASON TICKET SALE FOR OPERA TO BEGIN ON MONDAY MORNING

The public sale of season tickets for Atlanta's seventh season—the most brilliant of all—of grand opera will begin this morning at the Cable Piano company, on North Broad street.

From the long list of out-of-town orders that have already been filled with the Atlanta Music Festival association the sale of tickets for performances at the Auditorium is going to be greater than ever, and the best seats will go in a hurry.

Never before has such a sale been registered by the guarantors of the opera fund, who had the opportunity to buy their tickets before anyone else. The brilliant lists of incomparable new opera singers and the return of Ferrar and Caruso are responsible for this record sale among the guarantors. The choicest seats will of course go first, so it is to the advantage of opera lovers to be among the first buyers.

ENVOY OF WILSON BACK FROM EUROPE

Colonel House Leaves New York at Once for Washington—He Declines to Comment on Mission to Warning Committee.

New York, March 5.—Colonel E. M. House, who sailed for Europe on December 28 on a confidential mission for President Wilson, arrived here today on the steamship Rotterdam from Baltimore. As soon as he landed from a special coast guard cutter, which met the Rotterdam at Quarantine, Colonel House announced he would leave at once for Washington to meet the president. He declined to comment on his mission, reiterating that he went to Europe to convey to some of the American ambassadors information having to do with international questions that could not be supplied them by cable or letter.

Europe's Attitude to America.
Asked if he had noticed any marked change in the attitude of Europe toward the United States since his previous trip, Colonel House said:

"Reports of an unfavorable attitude toward the United States by the people of Europe are exaggerated. At least I heard no criticism of any of the countries I visited. I will say also that the belligerent nations are living with their allowance on edge, and we should make allowances accordingly."

He added that everywhere he went he was treated with every courtesy and consideration.

To a question as to whether he intended making Washington his headquarters during the remainder of the Wilson administration, Colonel House replied: "I heard no criticism of any of the countries I visited. I will say also that the belligerent nations are living with their allowance on edge, and we should make allowances accordingly."

Sifting Information for Wilson.
On the voyage across Colonel House worked diligently in his cabin, sifting the mass of information he received on his visit to the capitals of Europe.

On orders from Washington, Collector Dudley Field Malone met Colonel House at the quarantine with a customs cutter, from which newspaper men and photographers were excluded. Taken from the Rotterdam even before health officers had boarded her, Colonel House and Mrs. House were carried by the cutter to the hotel where they were met by the president's son-in-law, Gordon Auchincloss, where Mr. House remained a short time before leaving for Washington at 4 o'clock.

Wilson to See House Today.

Wilson, who left on the naval yacht for a week-end trip down the Potomac river, is expected back early tomorrow morning. He probably will confer with the day with Colonel E. M. House, who returned from Europe this morning.

The president's callers tomorrow will be Representative Broughton of Wisconsin, and Bennett, of New Mexico, which is to pave the way for a vote on the armed ship issue in the house Tuesday.

**33 SUBMARINES LOST
BY THE ENTENTE ALLIES**

London, March 5.—An Amsterdam cable to the Exchange Telegraph company says the Entente allies submarine losses during the war 33 1/2, Italy 4 and Russia 2. Only three of these boats are alleged by the newspaper to have been destroyed by German warships.

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TABERNACLE CHURCH WILL GO FOR DEBT UNLESS CITY HELPS

This Statement Made by Dr. Jacob L. White, Who Sunday Resigned Pastorate in Order to Accept Call to Miami.

TASK OF SAVING CHURCH TOO TEDIOUS, HE CLAIMS

"It Would Be Worth Dr. Broughton's While to Return to Atlanta and Try to Save Building," He Tells Constitution.

Dr. Jacob L. White, who for the last fifteen months has been pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, last night tendered his resignation to the congregation of that church, to become effective April 1. He leaves because the church is so deeply in debt that he fears it would be beyond his physical strength to do the work necessary to save it.

Tells Why He Resigned.
Dr. White's resignation to the church is as follows:

"To the Members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.
Dear Brethren:—I hereby tender my resignation as your pastor to take effect April 1, 1916."

"To reach this decision has cost me much thought, prayer and many a heartache. I have tried to do my duty as a pastor, but I have found that I am not strong enough to do it. I have tried to do my duty as a pastor, but I have found that I am not strong enough to do it."

Following his resignation last night, Dr. White made the following statement to the Constitution:

"I regret to leave Atlanta, Atlanta is the New York of the South. Its citizens are the best and its future the brightest. I regret to leave Atlanta, Atlanta is the New York of the South. Its citizens are the best and its future the brightest. I regret to leave Atlanta, Atlanta is the New York of the South. Its citizens are the best and its future the brightest."

Dr. White's Statement.
The greatest foe of Christianity is the world. The world is a great enemy of the church. The world is a great enemy of the church. The world is a great enemy of the church."

Continued on Page Three.

Foreman Managing Harvard 'Girl' Show Despite Faculty Ban

Scoffs at Professorial Theory That Female Impersonation Would Make Student Thespians Girlish.

Cambridge, Mass., March 5.—(Special.)—In complete disregard of the rigid ban placed by the faculty of Harvard college on all female impersonation by Harvard students, brought about by the theory that persistent practice of feminine airs and graces and the wearing of dainty feminine wardrobes sooner or later will cause weakness of masculine traits, five Harvard men are defiantly rehearsing these female parts in the musical comedy, "The White Elephant," the annual production of the exclusive Hasty Pudding club, which will be presented in Cambridge, Mass., Wednesday, New Bedford and New York in early April.

One year of this female impersonation, maintain the faculty, is sufficient to undermine the masculinity of the impersonator and render him unfit to be a man for the rest of his life. At this the Harvard youths laugh scornfully, pointing to the many graduates who were male impersonators at college, and today are about as virile specimens as can be found.

The production is in direct charge of Howell Foreman, of Atlanta, one of the best known and most popular men at Harvard, who is both business and advertising manager. Despite the warning issued last Friday by the faculty, Mr. Foreman and Clarence H. Lorel, of Cambridge, Mass., who is coaching the production, as well as those playing the female roles themselves, all equally insist that the play will be presented as originally planned, stating that the faculty's idea of female impersonation making the impersonator effeminate is ridiculous, for, as Mr. Foreman puts it, "These five female impersonators from the senior and junior classes are all close friends of mine, and more than that, no fellow around here cannot be found on any college campus."

YOUNG MAN KILLED AND FATHER SHOT

Clifton Spikes Dies as Result of Fight Over Farm Hand—T. W. Warren Under Arrest.

Cordele, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—As a result of a shooting affair at Hatley late yesterday afternoon, Clifton Spikes, age 17, is dead and his father, J. L. Spikes, age 39, is in the hospital, suffering from a wound in the chest. The shooting occurred at Clifton's place, where T. W. Warren, age about 35 years, who alleges that he fired on the Spikes in self-defense, is confined in the Cordele county jail. Spikes is a farmer and has a family of several children. Warren is a sawmill man and also has a wife and several children. He is a brother of John Warren, ordinary of Wilcox county. All are citizens of Wilcox county, though the shooting occurred just within the Cordele county line.

A ball from Warren's pistol took effect in the chest of Spikes, producing death early this morning. The elder Spikes was shot through the abdomen, and attending physicians state that both shots were fired on from the victim's back.

The trouble leading up to the shooting originated in a quarrel about a week ago, when it is alleged that Spikes employed a laborer who was quarrelsome with Warren. Spikes' son, Clifton, and a younger son, Jeff, age 15, and who is also said to have taken part in the difficulty, stated that Warren renewed the quarrel when the men met at Hatley Saturday afternoon. Warren declared that the Spikes advanced on him with knives and scoundrels and gave him a severe blow with a scoundrel on the back of the head.

ONE DYING, TWO WOUNDED.

Waycross, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—One is dying and two seriously wounded is the result of a free-for-all fight at Winokur, a small place southeast of Waycross, on the Jessup Short Line, in Charlton county, according to reports last night. Sam Byron, a sailor, is fatally shot, a bullet piercing his stomach. Agent Wright, in jail at Folkston on a charge of assault with intent to murder, is charged with the shooting. Wright has several wounds on his head and face, and is being treated at the hospital. Lewis Wright, who is said to have cut Byron, has been arrested also.

All parties were said to have been drinking at the time of the quarrel, and knives appearing so rapidly in the fight that it was impossible to tell who was fighting. None of the participants know what they started fighting about.

Rev. C. E. Watts, Aged 83, Has Enrolled as Student At Virginia University

Charlottesville, Va., March 5.—Rev. C. E. Watts, an 83-year-old Methodist minister of Albemarle county, has enrolled as a student in the academic school of the University of Virginia. This is the second time he has entered the university. He was a member of the class of 1866-67, with Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, and former United States Senator, Ignace Rayner, of Maryland, and John W. Daniel, of Virginia.

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GERMAN COMMERCE RAIDER RETURNS TO GERMAN PORT WITH GOLD AND PRISONERS

After Capturing Fifteen Allied Vessels, the Moewe Eludes the British Cordon and Is Now Safe at Wilhelmshaven.

BATTLESHIP EDWARD VII. WAS DESTROYED BY MINE PLACED BY THE MOEWE

The Moewe Carried to Wilhelmshaven 199 Prisoners and Million Marks in Gold Bars Taken From Captured Ships—Cruise of the Moewe One of Most Spectacular Feats of the War.

Berlin, March 5.—(Via London.)—The German commerce raider Moewe returned to a German port with 199 prisoners and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars, according to an official announcement today by the naval general staff. The statement follows:

"The British steamer Corbridge, 3,487 tons; Arthur, 2,496 tons; Trader, 2,608 tons; Arden, 3,035 tons; Drummond, 3,627 tons; Farrington, 3,146 tons; Clan MacTavish, 5,315 tons; Appam, 5,781 tons; Westburn, 3,906 tons; Horace, 3,335 tons; Flamenco, 4,629 tons; Saxon Prince, 3,471 tons."

"The British sailing vessel Edinburg, 1,473 tons.
The French steamer Maroni, 5,109 tons.
The Belgian steamer Luxembourg, 3,322 tons."

"At several points on enemy coast the Moewe also laid out mines, to which, among others, the battleship King Edward VII. fell victim."

Two New Vessels in List.
The Moewe's capture of two of the fifteen vessels listed by the German admiralty has not been reported previously. They are the Saxon Prince and the Maroni, both engaged in the trans-Atlantic service.

The Saxon Prince, 5,471 tons gross, 352 feet long and owned by the Prince Line of Newcastle, England, was built in Sunderland in 1899. She was last reported on sailing from Norfolk February 12 for Manchester.

The Maroni sailed on February 19 from Bordeaux for New York. She was owned by the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique of Havre, and was 312 feet long and of 3,109 tons gross.

The Moewe, previously made famous by her exploits, has performed one of the most spectacular feats of the war on the seas by reaching a home port in safety. The great German naval port of Wilhelmshaven is on the North sea, which is patrolled with ceaseless vigilance by British warships. It is through these waters, which have been blocked off in districts for patrol by the different British units, that the Moewe must have threaded her way.

At least part of the gold captured by the Moewe was taken from the Appam, which put in at Newport News several weeks ago. It was not revealed by the Moewe's guns were smaller than 7 inches. According to one report, she was formerly a tramp steamer, one of several which had been fitted out with guns as commerce raiders. The last previous report of the Moewe was that she parted company with the Westburn on February 9.

Count von Dohna, the Moewe's commander, is believed to have been captured by the British.

The identity of the Moewe has not been established here definitely. Prisoners from captured ships which were transferred to the Westburn said on their arrival at the Canary Islands that the Moewe was a German prize crew. It was then made known that the Moewe had sunk five more steamships off the coast of Brazil.

The Saxon Prince and Maroni probably were captured by the Moewe on her way back to Germany, as their sailing dates show they were both on the high seas toward the end of February.

Months of correspondence between the United States, Germany and British governments were required to overcome the difficulties involved in Captain Hartenstein's coming here. When he embarked at Rotterdam he was provided with a letter from American ambassador Gerard, in Berlin, who also is looking after British interests in the German capital.

When the Rotterdam put into Deal complications arose by the finding of letters and papers in the German language in Captain Hartenstein's baggage. Commissioner Spach explained these were to be used by the United States government in the trial in court and the British raised no further objections.

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BATTLE CONTINUES ABOUT DOUAUMONT WITH RED REPULSES FOR GERMAN FORCES

According to Paris, the Crown Prince's Troops Have Not Been Able to Advance in the Last Forty-Eight Hours.

LAST GERMAN CHARGES MADE OVER THE BODIES OF FALLEN COMRADES

Some Contingents Lost Six Out of Every Ten Men Before Firing a Shot, So Terrible Was the French Fire. Germans Made Eight Unsuccessful Attacks on Vaux and Left 4,000 Men Dead on the Field.

London, March 5.—The Germans around Verdun are being hard held to the positions they occupy by the French. The fighting throughout the region is still vigorous, but consists mainly of artillery duels.

Douaumont is the storm center, and here and in the wood to the east of Vacherauville, on the east bank of the Meuse, have occurred the only infantry attacks. On both sides these sectors the Germans were repulsed. The German attack at Douaumont extended from the Hautescluse wood to Fort Douaumont, but, according to Paris, it was stopped by the curtain of fire and the rifles of the French infantry, and ended with the French holding all their positions.

Paris reports that in the Woivre region the Germans had previously taken from the French, forced the French to evacuate them in order, according to Berlin, "to avoid unnecessary losses."

GERMANS FORCED TO QUIT POSITIONS.
In Lorraine, near the forest of Thiaville, the French fire, concentrated on the positions the Germans had previously taken from the French, forced the Germans to evacuate them in order, according to Berlin, "to avoid unnecessary losses."

The Russians and Germans in north-west Russia have been fighting furiously for several days. The Russian forces of fourteen miles exploded by the Russians.

Petrograd reports that six of the craters were captured by the Russians, and that the Germans are surrounded by a ring of Russian troops. The German forces have suffered severe losses.

Unofficial dispatches from Bucharest report extensive Russian troop movements in Bessarabia.

The Russian and German clash between Bulgarian soldiers and Greek frontier guards in the neighborhood of Maki-Kovo, on the Greco-Serb frontier.

GERMAN CORPSES PILED IN HEAPS BEFORE FRENCH

Paris, March 5.—It is stated semi-officially that the battle at Verdun continued yesterday throughout the day with the same intensity and without causing any change in the respective positions of the opposing armies. Fighting continues for definite possession of the village of Douaumont.

The situation as a result of this second phase of the German offensive is regarded as altogether different from that of the first days of the battle. The only progress made by the Germans was during the first two days of the second attack. For the last forty-eight hours they have not advanced.

The comparison also is in favor of the French by reason of the fact that the Germans now have lost the advantage of surprise and also because the ground has been torn up to such an extent that it cannot be organized properly.

This information from semi-official sources points out that it must be demoralizing to the Germans to see 40,000 or 50,000 corpses of their comrades lying before the French lines.

Half Million Germans in Battle. Reinforcements brought up by the Germans since the inauguration of the second phase of the battle Wednesday are estimated here at 250,000 men, raising the total force utilized by the assailants to more than a half million.

Weather Prophecy
PARTLY CLOUDY.
Washington—Forecast: Generally—Partly overcast Monday and Tuesday; mild temperature. South Carolina—Fairly overcast Monday and Tuesday; somewhat warmer. Florida—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair. Tennessee, Kentucky—Overcast and warmer Monday; probably local thunderstorms Tuesday. Any cold from Alabama, Mississippi—Overcast and warmer Monday; probably local thunderstorms Tuesday; fair and cooler. Louisiana—Monday fair, continued warm Tuesday day.

ECONOMY

Buy-right Hints for the Housewife

Spring's in the Offing

Mother Nature is renewing her youth in the advent of Spring. The housewife is renewing her energy in preparing for her reception. Everybody joyfully plays host to Spring, because there's gladness in her coming!

There's a song in her throat the mockingbird chortles; a warmth in her smile that beguiles the flowers; a light in her eyes that brings

the blue in the skies, and verdures the vines and the bowers, etc., etc. But The Constitution does more than that. It flings the banners of the merchants "on the outer walls" and clarions the voice of economy in the news of their stores and shops.

Getting the best values and buying them for less, is the "cause and effect" of reading the advertising in The Constitution.

NOTE—The CONSTITUTION guarantees a marked saving on every purchase made in Atlanta in stores that advertise their lowest prices in these pages.

Estimates of losses show wide variance. Details of local actions and the size of the reserve forces brought up close French observers to make the definition that the Germans have paid a very heavy price for the six square miles of ground they have gained.

In front of the village of Vaux, alone, 4,000 German corpses were counted after the eighth unsuccessful attack. This part of the battle, though overshadowed by the fight for Douaumont, is regarded in Paris as a serious check for the attackers. The Germans carried on the assault with great courage until the dead lay thick on the field. Then the officers, it is said, were compelled to urge the troops as they clambered over the corpses of their fallen comrades for the last assault.

The attack on Vaux began on the evening of March 2, after a furious shelling, and continued until the following night.

Columns of Germans advancing simultaneously from the north and northwest tried to envelop the village. French artillery immediately opened a heavy fire which stopped the advance of Germans from their reinforcements. Nevertheless, the fresh troops came on, and observers saw plainly the tragic spectacle of lines of men plunging into that storm of steel and emerging thinned to half their strength. Some contingents lost six out of every ten men before even having fired a shot.

Germans Charged Eight Times. The survivors, undaunted, resolutely stormed the French trenches and fought hand to hand in fierce melees at the outskirts of the village. The bitter fighting was for possession of the road leading to Douaumont, the advantage of which was obvious. The Germans charged eight times there. The supreme effort was carried out by six regiments, advancing in close formation.

French machine guns did gruesome execution in the mass, and French infantry, held carefully under cover until the advancing force approached the trenches, leaped out to meet the onrush with cold steel. The fighting was finished in a few minutes. The Germans retired, leaving hundreds torn and tangled in the barbed wire defenses and thousands laid low by machine gun shots and bayonets.

As the battle proceeds, the strategy of General Petain, French commander at Verdun, is being compared more and more carefully with that of General Castelnau in the battle of Nancy. General Petain's withdrawal from the Douaumont plateau was like General Castelnau's withdrawal to the plateau of Amance, away from the heavy blows of the adversary to a dominating position, from which all efforts failed to dislodge him. French officers predict General Petain's strategy will have the same result, so that the Germans will be charged again from a decision elsewhere on the front.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK.

Berlin, March 5.—(By Wireless).—Times at Douaumont, near Verdun, the war office announced today. A heavy German attack against the French front

along the line of the Haudremont wood to Douaumont fort was repulsed, the French observer says. The announcement follows.

"In the Argonne the south of Lom-bardie trenches of the enemy were demolished by our artillery. In the Argonne our batteries fired a great number of shots against the enemy's trenches and communicating lines in the region of La Haute Chevauchée and at Bourville, where a fire was started."

"In the region of Verdun the fighting was continued principally to the village of Douaumont, continuing into the night. At 6 o'clock the enemy, after a violent bombardment launched a heavy attack against our line from the Haudremont wood to the fort of Douaumont. This attack was repulsed by our curtain of fire and by the firing of our infantry."

"During the night the bombardment was continued with a fair degree of intensity over our whole front to the east of the Meuse and to the west of La Mort Homme and Cote de L'Orléans."

The official statement tonight reads: "North of Soissons our batteries have carried out destructive fire on the enemy works."

"In the Argonne our artillery has been firing against the enemy's positions near the road to Benarville, to the north of Harazée and at Haute Chevauchée."

"North of Verdun there was a very violent bombardment, particularly between the Haudremont wood and Douaumont. The enemy, however, was not able to renew his attacks in that region."

"There has been no change as regards the village of Douaumont, the immediate approaches to which we hold."

"In the wood to the east of Vacherauville, an attack directed by the Germans against our advanced position was completely repulsed."

"In the West a powerful bombardment occurred in the region of Fresnes and east of the village of Douaumont. It was very active on the whole of the enemy front and continued moving troops from the Bois des Fosses and in the neighborhood of Louvemont. One of our aeroplanes last night dropped several bombs on the railway station at Conflans, where great activity was in evidence."

The Belgian official communication reads: "Intermittent cannonading has occurred along the Belgian front."

London, March 5.—The British official communication issued tonight says:

"Frontline fighting continued last night in the craters northeast of Verdun. The enemy artillery had more active about Loos and northeast of Ypres."

"The situation on the Ypres-Comines canal is quiet and our troops retain the ground gained there March 2."

GERMANS REPORT ARTILLERY DUELS.

Berlin, March 5.—(Via London).—The battle at Verdun received only passing mention in the war office statement today. It said French artillery continued a very heavy fire, especially in the region of Douaumont, but that there was no further infantry fighting of importance.

The statement follows: "Toward evening lively artillery fire of the enemy developed at several points on the front. Between the Meuse and the Moselle French artillery continued very active, especially in the region of Douaumont, which at times was bombarded with great violence. There was no lively infantry fighting."

"To avoid unnecessary losses we evacuated yesterday the trenches we captured from the French on February 23 near the forest of Thiville, northeast of Badonville (Lorraine) before the concentrated fire of the enemy against these positions."

"Eastern front: In the neighborhood of Illoukett, a chivich planned by the Russians, following some mining operations against our positions could not be carried out because of the heaviest fire of the enemy at other points were repulsed."

"The eastern front: There is nothing to report."

GREAT RUSS LOSSES CLAIMED BY GERMANS.

Berlin, March 5.—(By Wireless).—The Cologne Gazette estimates Russian casualties in the recent fighting near the Bessarabian frontier at 133,000.

"Advices from Petrograd received by 'The Cologne Gazette,' says the Cologne News Agency, 'state that the Russian papers now publishing lists of casualties in the recent Bessarabian fighting show that the present time eighteen lists have appeared containing the names of 133,000 officers and soldiers of late has been about 1 to 100, so that the total losses may be calculated at about 133,000. These figures exceed even Austro-Hungarian calculations.'"

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VERDUN TOO TOUGH FOR THE GERMANS

Lord Northcliffe, After Visit, Says Fortress Won't Fall—Germans' Plans Have Mis-carried.

London, March 5.—An account of the present situation around Verdun, written by Lord Northcliffe, is published in The Times today.

The writer believes the conflict here has not yet reached the climax of intensity and that the Germans will face even greater losses and resort to new expedients before accepting repulse. Nevertheless, Lord Northcliffe's view-point is optimistic. He dilates on the slightness of the French losses as compared with those of the Germans. The German losses he estimated at 100,000 men.

The following are some of the striking passages from Lord Northcliffe's story:

"What are the secret motives underlying the German attempt to break the French front at Verdun, in which the crown prince's army is incurring appalling losses? Is it financial, in view of the coming war loan? Is it dynastic, or is it intended to influence doubting neutrals?"

"The German plan went wrong. From the very first the attack was originally intended to take place in the winter, when the ground was dry. Premature spring caused the Germans to accelerate their plans. There were two final delays owing to bad weather, and then came the colossal onslaught of February 21."

"The Germans made a good many of the faults the British made at Gallipoli. They announced that something was being done by closing the Swiss frontier. The French were fully warned by their own astute intelligence department. Their aeroplanes were not idle and if confirmation were needed of the horrors to come, creep out of the trenches at night and lay down by the wayside, and then they would be together with information that has since been confirmed."

"Things went wrong with the Germans in other ways. A Zeppelin that was to have blown up important railway junctions on the French line of communication, was brought down at Reims. Then the gigantic effort of February 21 was frustrated by the cowardice and timidity of the French soldiers and the deadly curtain of fire of their gunners."

"Not military necessity. 'It cannot be pretended that the German attack has in it anything of a military necessity. It was a war of attrition at a time of the year when winter conditions made it a serious handicap in moving big guns and in the observation by aeroplane. Changes in temperature are somewhat more frequent here than elsewhere, and so sudden are these changes that not even the most experienced observers could tell of the local machine gunners' positions of their power."

"The opposed French and German trenches, their parapets, their machine guns and the deadly curtain of fire of their gunners."

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AGAIN LIES ON PEACE

In Special Lenten Letter He Urges End of "Monstrous Conflict" Which Is Rendering Europe.

Rome, March 5.—(Via Paris).—Pope Benedict has again raised his voice for peace. In a special letter written for the Lenten season the pontiff says he cannot sit silently indifferent to the terrible conflict which is rending Europe. He recalls all that he has done to induce the contending parties to such a war and speculatively throwing himself between the belligerents and conjuring them, in the name of the Almighty, to desist in their plan of mutual destruction.

The letter of the Pope follows: "As the universal pastor of souls we could not, without failing in the duties inherent in the sublime mission of peace and love which God has entrusted to us, remain silent in the face of such a monstrous conflict which is rending Europe and remains silent."

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THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

The progress of and the appropriate place in Georgia's educational system of the congressional district agricultural schools is discussed and treated from the standpoint of a trustee of the Tenth District school by Alvin G. Golucke, a prominent attorney of Crawfordville, Ga., in a series of three articles, the first of which appears in The Constitution today. The others will follow in the next issues of this paper.

When these agricultural schools were established some ten years ago, the system was an entirely new one, Georgia having taken the lead of all the states in this particular direction. While experience indicated the need for them, they were necessarily largely in the nature of an experiment. They began with inadequate equipment; essential economy made their progress slow in this direction. While there were plenty of capable teachers, there were practically none to be had who were experienced and well equipped in the particular lines of work which new institutions of this sort demanded.

For these and other reasons which Mr. Golucke clearly points out, it was naturally some time before the district agricultural schools were able to "find" themselves and fit in as completely as they should in extending and supplementing Georgia's general educational system.

But ten years has done much for them and much for Georgia. Mr. Golucke traces their general history and shows wherein their growth has been rapid and gratifying. Necessary buildings and equipment have been gradually accumulated, and there have been developed teachers and instructors possessing such intimate familiarity with and knowledge of every phase of the new work, that the comparatively short period of a decade has brought these institutions to a very remarkable and most gratifying state of efficiency. Many of these teachers and instructors are themselves products of these splendid schools.

The only criticism now brought against these schools is, as Mr. Golucke indicates, that they are not educating the number they are prepared to handle. As he says, this criticism might hold, if it were numbers that were desired. Their purpose is, rather, to turn out good farmers and farmers' wives, a distinction which those attending them cannot hope to attain without devoted work and effort.

Besides, the present enrollment itself—876 boys and 424 girls, a total of 1,300—is substantial evidence that good service is being rendered the state.

The work these agricultural schools are doing and the possibilities in them unquestionably demand the most liberal support the state can find its way to give them.

A GENEROUS POLICY.

If all corporations, firms and individuals, in their capacity as employers, would adopt the same policy as that followed by the Southern Bell Telephone company there could be no possible complaint on the part of the national guard of this or of any other state, with regard to opportunity given their men for military training.

Replying to an inquiry as to what would be the policy of his company with reference to the military training camp for business men, to be established at Fort Oglethorpe, Chickamauga Park, this spring, President W. T. Gentry, of the Southern Bell, said this:

I think the training at the camp will be productive of good results and should be encouraged. The policy of this company will be to allow employees to attend it without deductions from their salaries or from their usual vacations, in cases where it is evident the employee desires military training and where we are satisfied the application is not for the purpose of having an outing.

Coming from one of the foremost corporations of Georgia and the south, and undoubtedly one of the most extensive employing companies in the United States, enunciation of this liberal policy must have telling weight and effect.

It is just this sort of encouragement that

is most needed, not alone in connection with the military training camp movement, which is looked upon both as an aid and a valuable stimulus to national preparedness, but by the regularly organized national guard which holds itself in constant readiness for service to state and nation.

One of the chief difficulties with which state militia movements have had to contend for many years is the disposition on the part of many employers to withhold from their men the privilege of attending camps of instruction, without which they cannot make the best soldiers; and it is often these very employers who are first to suggest and call for the service of the troops, when conditions arise that seem to demand it.

The announced policy of the Southern Bell is a notable and encouraging exception. It must induce others to accord to the maintenance of military efficiency the small contribution of employees' service that is requested of them.

THE CITY WAREHOUSE.

It is reported that as one of the results of the recent series of charges and counter-charges incident to the city's purchase agency system, an effort will be made to repeal the appropriation contained in the last city budget for the operation of a city warehouse.

Whatever council does toward an investigation of these charges—and they should be thoroughly sifted—it should do nothing that will have a tendency to undo what it has done to provide for a city warehouse.

Council is overwhelmingly on record as favoring a trial of the warehouse system, along the line of the demonstrated efficiency and economy of such a plan in operation in many other American cities. It is stated upon apparently the best of authority that such a warehouse will many times pay the expenses of operation in the saving made in the cost of city supplies. Purchasing Agent Chambers is prepared to demonstrate this beyond the shadow of doubt and his unimpeachable record for honesty and efficiency should lend weight to his advice.

This is a matter on which the city cannot afford to take a backward step, and we do not believe that council will for a moment give serious thought to the suggestion of a repeal of the small appropriation already made to make a try-out of this system. Petty politics should not be injected into the administration of the city's business affairs and the further it is kept away from the department having in charge the purchase of the city supplies, the better it will be for the city.

THE SAFEST FARM RISK.

Perhaps the most forward step recently taken by the bankers of the south is the determination announced in resolutions enacted at the recent New Orleans conference of cotton states bankers, to base future farm loans less upon cotton and more upon diversification and the growing of food and feed crops, in extent sufficient at least for home living.

In the New Orleans resolutions which President F. S. Etheridge, of the Georgia Bankers' association, is diligently circulating throughout the state, with a view to the adoption of this policy by all the banks of Georgia, the cotton states bankers take this important position:

Resolved, That all experience proves that one-crop farming is unsafe both from the standpoint of prosperity and from the standpoint of banking credit. Experience likewise proves, and the passing year forcibly demonstrates, in the south that a system of farming which makes the raising of sufficient food and feed for the family and the stock, and the raising of food and feed for sale, is available for the paying of debts or for improvement of the farm. Whether the price be high or low, in fact, with such a system of farming it will not be necessary to produce a cotton crop so large as to seriously depress the price of the product. The situation thus exhibited to which the bankers of the south during the last twelve months have made such notable contributions of effort and influence is an example which all southern interests and influence should endeavor to make the rule of southern farming. We submit that this method of farming is safe farming, and we invite the producers of the south to co-operate with us in making safe farming the basis of safe banking credit as contrasted with the system of cotton credit heretofore prevailing which has been unprofitable to the producer and often unsafe to the banker.

Here is a definite reversal of the policy of a few years ago which, it was declared, required cotton, a single crop, as the basis of farm credit!

The bankers themselves propose now to break the so-called "cotton oligarchy." The farmer who has heretofore delighted in planting every available foot of his land in cotton will no longer have the excuse that he is compelled to do it in order to secure the money needed in the prosecution of his farming operations.

On the other hand, it will soon appear that the "one crop" farmer is the man who finds it difficult to secure credit, while his more fortunate neighbor with plenty of corn in his crib, hay in his loft and food for his table, goes to the bank and gets what he wants because in the transformation that has taken place he has become the "safest risk."

Thus is the inducement of credit added to that of saving and building a bank account of his own, with the farmer who heeds the injunction to "live at home," and to make foodstuffs for those who are willing and eager to pay for them.

The action of the cotton states bankers is not only highly commendable, but is undoubtedly the most important and far-reaching step they have taken in recent years in stimulating the right kind, the profitable kind, of agriculture in the cotton belt.

Acting in their wisdom, state and national banks throughout the south cannot afford to do otherwise than place themselves in hearty accord with it.

As the merchant's credit is built on successful business, honestly conducted, so should be that of the farmer. The one-crop idea is a back number; experience has demonstrated that it cannot be made to pay.

The banks of the south can render no more valuable service to their people and their states than in putting agriculture upon the substantial business basis which it should long ago have attained.

JUST FROM GEORGIA

By FRANK L. STANTON.

The Morning Song.
I.
Hi, little woman,
Singing in the door,
Thought this life had joy
enough,
But you're more!

II.
Hi, little woman,
Sweet as sweet can be;
You're singing all the sunshine
An' the breath of flowers to me!

III.
Hi, little woman,
The love one heart can hold
Is brighter than the sunshine
And all the stars of gold.

Proverbs of the Highway.
The sunlight is so bright that it's blinding;
And still they think they need the illumination of the war-fires.

We are told that "the quality of mercy is not strained;" but some folks have to strain their feelings to the breaking point before they give mercy.

The faith of the man who prays for prosperity deserves a reward, but the chap who works for it is the one who wins.

When you meet Trouble on the highway and whispers one word to him, he'll toss his gray cloak to the wind and go to dancing.

The Higher Road.
I.
A restless bird is singing:
There's music in the rills;
I'll get away from Grouchtown
If I have to climb the hills!

II.
The sunshine takes the world in—
All life with beauty thrills;
I'll get away from Grouchtown
If I have to storm the hills!

UNCLE JULES SAYS—
Satan was the first one who couldn't stand prosperity.

His Friendly Notification.
Unique notice of a citizen in trouble, in The Mountain Patriarch:

"This is to notify my friends hereabouts that I am to be took to town by the sheriff on a charge of being a bad citizen. Bein' as I was kotched in the act, I reckon it ain't no use to say I ain't guilty; but, anyhow, my conscience is clear as corn liquor, and I'm wrong'd. The doin' of wrong is just as you look at it. I say, there's two sides to it. I don't reckon I'll be in for long now."

The Bluebird's Faith.
I.
Dar's Mister Bluebird chirpin'
An' thinkin' that it's spring.
An' I cl'ar ter goodness gracious
De fro' is on his wing!

II.
Yet still, an' howsoever,
Dis word is what'er ter tell:
Ef we had his faith ter help us
We'd be doin' mighty well!

Of Course, It Was an Error.
The editor of The Springfield (Ky.) Sun explains a little typographical error in yesterday morning's paper the age of Howard Casper Finney, of Cedarville, who secured a license Wednesday to wed Miss Katherine M. Mitchell, was given as 309 years. This, of course, was an error, he being only 20.

The Comfortable Place.
The printer-poet of The Dalton Citizen sings of winter:

"Winter in the lap of spring,
Wonder why he's staying;
For he's got his feet in the snow,
When she's idly straying."

"Winter in the lap of spring,
Waiting for the flowers,
April, come, drive him away,
With your summer showers."

Exit the Fruit Killers.
A southwest Georgia correspondent writes:

"We think we have succeeded in running all the fruit crop killers from this section, and the prospect looks brighter. There is only one prophet left, and he's predicting the end of the world—which is comforting to some folks who have enemies to burn."

Savannah Also Joins the "Campaign for Better Cooks"

(From The Savannah Press.)

There was one brief reference in the last grand jury presentations that should command the attention of those who are in authority to put the proposed innovation in operation. That was that there be a series of lessons on cooking given at the Cuyler school to which the colored servants of the city be invited. This would be an educational feature capable of much good, and which would appeal very strongly to a large number of citizens.

Atlanta has just inaugurated a plan along this line which is meeting with marked favor. The Atlanta Woman's Club has started a movement through which it is hoped to bring about more knowledge among the colored women in connection with the art of cooking. These conferences of cooks and housekeepers held in a private hall, but the benefits derived from them are much along the same line as those that would accrue from the holding of the sessions proposed at the Cuyler school. As the leaders in a community the white people should do everything possible to inculcate into the minds of the negroes the importance of industrial training. If the negro women employed as servants in homes could be made to take interest in the series of cooking lessons under the auspices of the domestic science department of the Cuyler school, the benefit to the digestion of the whites would be immediate and there would be a much superior class of servants in Savannah than at present.

The matter could be very easily arranged. The Savannah Federation of Women's Organizations could do as good work for Savannah as the Atlanta Woman's Club has done in that city in this line of work. No doubt there could be arranged a series of meetings of this character at small cost where colored servants, attended by their employers or not, could get instructions that would be invaluable. There are no serious difficulties in the way of establishing such a plan. The city could be divided into districts and the women employed within a given radius could be invited to be present upon certain dates. This would avoid confusion and bring about a systematic handling of the proposition.

Everyone who has investigated the Cuyler school has come to the conclusion that it is one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the south. But until it began to make full use of its modern equipment and let the negro women embrace some of the advantages it contains, the taxpayers are not getting the genuine benefit from it to which the whole community is entitled.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Their unique place in the general education scheme, and their early difficulties.

BY ALVIN G. GOLUCKE,
A Trustee of the Tenth District School.

IN THREE PARTS—PART I.
At the time the district agricultural schools were established in Georgia they were a complete innovation in the United States. At that time no other state possessed such a series of schools, although since their establishment here other agricultural states have followed our example, and have built similar schools.

They were created to bridge between the two types of education which we might call "cultural" and "vocational." Their type is not at all cultural, for the specific purpose of the course is to fit for farm life. They are not vocational, because the education peculiarly all their own, and which need to be seen in order to be understood.

When the schools were established they were each furnished with about 300 acres of farm land, and built on it. Besides the usual dormitory and classroom buildings, there were built barns and stables, a wood-working shop, a blacksmith shop, a dairy and all necessary outbuildings as are needed on a farm. On an average, each school was equipped with about two horses, fifteen, fifteen or twenty cows, fifty head of hogs and pigs and about 100 chickens. This equipment was obtained gradually.

Then the problem began.
Difficulty of Finding Proper Instructors.

It was easy to find practical farmers, but they had not been trained on the scientific side of their work. It was easy to find teachers to handle the class-room work, for there were many competent high school teachers in Georgia, but there had been no experience in practical agriculture. A man was needed to handle the high school work, and then, in addition, to operate the farm thus equipped, and operate it on a paying basis.

There was still another difficulty. The law establishing these schools provided that the work on the farm should be done by the students, so far as practical, thus giving each student the chance to earn his board.

The need for an extraordinary disciplinary.

There had been no demand for men to head schools of this character, and there were none at this time specially trained for this particular line of work. All that could be done was to put a practical farmer and a high school teacher in charge. Of course, they did the best they could, but each was partly beyond his sphere of preparation and without knowledge of the science of it, and the high school teacher could teach the science of it without being able to live up to his own teaching.

Because the boys and girls were expected to do actual work, many problems of discipline and school government arose which were unusual and out of the experience of the general education of the schools.

Many Problems in Discipline.
A lazy boy can make a dozen other boys lazy. If John didn't want to work and was put to hoeing the young cabbage in the garden, he would tell whether he accidentally cut up a cabbage plant or whether he did it on purpose? If it was Jane's week to wash the dishes and she complained of headache that week, who would determine the severity of the pain in the head? What were you to do with these types, anyway?

But consider the field of their work: Select any high school of 75 boys and 30 girls. Put around it 300 acres of land. Plant 20 acres in cotton, 20 in corn, 20 in wheat, 20 in oats, and 60 acres in grain, and 50 acres in other things. Raise all the vegetables needed to feed the pupils of the school, having the girls to can in the spring and summer what they need for winter use. Buy a few small dairy and supply the school with milk and butter. Raise all the meat needed for the school. Require the boys and girls to do all this work, assisted in the heavy work by a negro or two, and during the time they are doing this work, set apart at least half of each day for the girls to study cooking and sewing and English and history, mathematics and science; and for the boys to learn how to sharpen plows and shrink tires on the wheel, mend shoes and wash bodies in the wood-working shop, build barns and stables, do fencing and carry on the same studies in English and history, mathematics and sciences, with civil government thrown in.

Each school began to grow and prosper. But practice and experience are the great teachers, and by eliminating those principles who couldn't make it go, and who showed no prospects of developing, and by careful selections in the teaching force, the schools began to find themselves under the leadership of men trained and ripened by the actual work in hand.

Each school began to profit and grow by its own experience, as well as by the experience of the other ten schools in Georgia, and the agricultural schools established in other states after the Georgia schools. Experience was being gained, and changed between the schools, and the necessity of the type were off among educators.

The assistance rendered by the State College of Agriculture at Athens was of immense value. The Athens college had begun to grow and turn out men fitted to head the district schools after the district schools were established. They are now all working together in a splendid spirit of co-operation, each in its own special activity.

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National Guardsman Discusses Preparedness As Practical Matter

Editor Constitution: The great question of preparedness is not what we need, or how to raise money to build ships, both for water and air, but how to get men who will take a real interest in military training.

We hear only what congressmen or army officers advise about this matter, so I write as one who has served in the ranks in the national guard, and in the Spanish-American war. Neither the regular army nor the state guards can be increased very materially under the ordinary methods, and the continental army plan will meet the same fate—that is, in time of peace—and we must wait for war.

Certainly married men will not join the continental army if they are required to camp a month or two every year, for they could not support their families—of course, I mean those of us who can just make both ends meet by working all the time.

And the unmarried men who have responsible positions could not stay away so long without antagonizing their employers.

It would be hard for anyone who has to work for a living to get away for even one month.

What we need, then, is a plan that is must be different and attractive—something agreeable both to man and business; and it that has a pulling power in it.

At present a man has to be coaxed into the militia, and then it is very hard to hold him. "Four right," etc., and being bawled at by a uniform with straps on the shoulders, because he sees at once that said average uniform can direct only the ordinary movements on the drill floor. Field maneuvers are different and show up the lack of coolness and necessary knowledge. Camp life shows up the lack of training in sanitary matters and in the handling of the man as a human being.

There is too much stiffness required in drill and too much standing at attention, and these things sap the energy out of the body and interest out of the mind. The loose muscles, properly controlled, will stand harder work and longer than those in a tense condition, and the mind the same.

There is too much "Guide right!" and "Close up!"—we are not preparing for a fancy drill, but to make men capable of enduring hard work in warfare.

I love to see the sailors march, with their easy, graceful swing. Why not soldiers the same? In warm weather the heavy uniforms simply drag a fellow down.

Here is a plan that should give the country 5,000,000 trained reserves, without the bitter feeling against compulsory service:

What do you say to Atlanta raising a regiment of volunteers who will drill, shoot, dig trenches, or prepare in any way, the year round, on Saturday afternoons, and occasionally all day?

Give us a couple of army officers, or more if necessary, for instructors. Let us have exams for our recruits, and let them require hard study, and, particularly, have rotation of officers at stated times.

Let us drill in the open with Y. M. C. A. for all possible reasons, and in hot weather, let the recruits be in the shade, and our bodies being greatly benefited by the sun and air. We surely wear too much now.

As soon as we showed good form the government would furnish the recruits with uniforms simply drag a fellow down.

For diversion, we could have baseball, football, general athletics, field days, camps lasting from early Saturday morning until Sunday night, and contests for prizes, and so on. Perhaps a good natured rivalry would be a fine way of awakening a new interest in the old militia.

The average clerk is shut up from 7:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. the year round.

ATLANTA, GA.

INTERURBAN LINE AROUSES INTEREST

Towns on Proposed Atlanta-Anderson Railway Subscribing for Stock—Athens and Monroe Want Line.

Athens, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—Athens, Commerce, Royston, Jefferson, Hoochton, Monroe and other points in this section are much interested in the proposed Anderson, S. C., to Atlanta interurban railway, projected by Atlanta people, some of whom are prominent in the affairs of the Georgia Power company. B. L. Murphy, with headquarters in the Gas and Electric building, Atlanta, represents the promoters. The line has been surveyed by Royston, Commerce, Jefferson, Hoochton and into Atlanta between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern tracks—near the Southern line. Athens and Monroe are negotiating for a modified route to take in these places. The promoters propose to put up \$7,000,000 if the people along the line will subscribe to \$1,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds, to be paid when

the road has been in actual operation for sixty days. Commerce had raised practically all of \$100,000 asked there; Royston has over-subscribed her proportionate share, it is reported.

Large Congregation Hears First Sermon Of Rev. W. A. Lee

An audience that filled the church to its capacity heard Rev. W. A. Lee, the new pastor of the Central Congregational church, deliver his first sermon Sunday morning. He delivered an interesting discourse upon the modern Samaritan, taking his text from the story of the Good Samaritan, and urging his hearers to "go forth into the world and do God's chosen work in God's spirit." Dr. Lee came from Worcester, Mass., where he was a close personal friend of Dr. Henry Stiles Bradley, formerly one of Atlanta's leading pastors. He and Mrs. Lee, with their young child, are residing temporarily at the Majestic hotel.

The Central Congregational, which has been without a pastor for a little more than a year, is planning to extend its scope of influence under the new minister's leadership. As it is the only church located within the heart of the city and adjacent to the hotel district, it proposes to draw upon the city for a part of its weekly congregations.

FOR BRONCHITIS, PAINFUL COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH AND COLDS

Cheapest Remedy Made at Home—128 Teaspoonful for 50 Cents.

When in need of a remedy for the treatment of Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Croup, Stubborn Coughs, Colds or Hoarseness, don't simply ask the druggist for a "Cough Medicine," but get the best. Tell him to give you Schiffmann's New Concentrated Expectant, instead of being induced into buying something else purely on the strength of some testimonials or the exaggerated claims of the manufacturer. The same "Money Back" guarantee goes with every bottle of this remedy sold by Jacobs' Drug Stores as does with Dr. Schiffmann's famous Asthmator and your money will be refunded, if it does not give perfect satisfaction; in fact, even more, if it is not found the best remedy ever used for these affections. In buying this new remedy, besides securing the guarantee these druggists give, it

will likewise be found the most economical to use, for the reason that one bottle (50 cents' worth) makes a full pint (128 teaspoonful) of the most excellent cough medicine, after being mixed at home with one pint of granulated sugar and one-half pint of water. One bottle will probably, therefore, be sufficient for a whole family's supply, while the same quantity of the old, ordinary, ready-made kinds of medicine would cost between \$2 and \$3. It is prepared from strictly harmless plants, contains absolutely no chloroform, opium, morphine or any other narcotic or injurious drugs as do most cough remedies, and it can, therefore, be given to children with perfect safety. It is pleasant to take and children are fond of it. Absolutely no risk whatever is run in buying this remedy under the above positive guarantee. R. J. Schiffmann, Prop., St. Paul, Minn.



More Profit—Less Risk
In these times of sudden style changes, many merchants are carrying smaller stocks of merchandise. Through

WESTERN UNION
Day Letters and
Night Letters

they quickly fill broken lines with new, fresh goods. Results—more and faster turn-overs, smaller investment, fewer left-overs.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.



ALL THE SONGS NEAREST AND DEAREST TO THE HEARTS OF TEN MILLIONS

In one beautiful volume—words and music—now being distributed for the cost of making and handling to readers by

THE CONSTITUTION

We know that thousands of the men, women and children who read the paper, and who believe in it, will take advantage of this Great Coupon Offer, Making It Practically a Gift.

This Big Song Book contains all the most famous songs ever written. Songs which have stood the test of time and which are as dear to the hearts of the present generation as they were to the hearts of our forefathers. No other book in the world is like

HEARTSONGS That will be a perennial fountain of delight in the family—it will not—CANNOT—grow stale with the years.

HERE IS OUR OFFER:
Edition. Handsomely bound in maroon English Cloth, Gold Stamped, Art Inlay, Wonderfully Illustrated. Opens flat, stays open. Now Only **\$2.50**

and one coupon taken from this paper. Money back if you are not satisfied. Mail orders filled on terms explained in the coupon. Out-of-town readers will add 10c for postage.

Coupon appears daily. Clip coupon today from page 5.

Goodrich Men Are Guests Of R. J. Murphy at Banquet

To bring the men of the Goodrich agencies in the south into closer touch and for the purpose of making them better acquainted, R. J. Murphy, southern manager, tendered them a banquet last night at the Capital City club.

The banquet was given as the opening event of the Goodrich conference, which will be held Monday and Tuesday at the Ansley hotel.

Most of the men present had just returned from a conference of the Goodrich company representatives in Akron, Ohio. This conference was one of the biggest the country has ever known. Men from all parts of the United States were present.

The banquet last evening was entirely a social affair. The evening was featured with songs and stories. J. R. Chesley opened the evening with a toast to "Rubber." The meeting then became lively and stunts were staged in rapid-fire style.

Each Man Called On.
Following the first toast, C. E. Bontelle, field representative for southern Georgia, gave a touching solo, entitled "Suburbans," which was enthusiastically received. Next came a series of talks by the men present, each being called on when he was least expecting it, and adding much to the fun by his surprise.

One of the features of the evening was a vaudeville skit, entitled "Making Love to Sallie." This pleasing little feature was given by J. R. Chesley, E. W. McPherson and T. W. Little. They scored the hit of the evening.

The banquet was given by Mr. Murphy, southern manager, J. R. Chesley, assistant manager, W. G. Henderson, operating manager, J. R. Chesley, service manager, M. H. Stevens, credit manager, D. D. Warren, manager of correspondence, T. W. Little, inside salesman, W. A. Christy, sales clerk, R. H. Rittler, manager, Charlotte, N. C.; J. R. Chesley, manager, Birmingham, Ala.; J. R. Chesley, manager, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. R. Chesley, manager, New Orleans, La.; J. R. Chesley, manager, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Chesley, manager, Tampa, Fla.; J. R. Chesley, manager, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Chesley, manager, Wichita, Kan.; J. R. Chesley, manager, Youngstown, Pa.; J. R. Chesley, manager, Zanesville, Ohio.

Gluttony Denounced In Sermon Preached By Dr. W. R. Hendrix

At St. Mark's Dr. W. R. Hendrix, the pastor, preached at 11 a. m. upon "Discerning the Lord's Body." The lesson covered St. Paul's statement of the sacrament in 1 Corinthians, chapters XV. The text was 28th verse: "Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup."

He said in substance: "The apostle shows in the chapter the true nature of this sacrament. Each church observes this event in its own way. We miss a great deal if we take it for granted that people may attend the church in this matter."

Here is what Miss Samuels said: Of Leslie Rawlings, police reporter of The Constitution, who played the part of "Red" Jocelyn, "He swears beautifully."

Of Ward Morehouse, police reporter of The Journal, who played the part of Jimmy Valentine: "Splendid as a crook; superb as a love-maker."

Of J. A. Bellflower, police reporter of The Georgian, who played the part of Bill Avery, an old offender: "As real as if it were old-Bill Avery himself."

Of Harvill Branch, Jr., and little Miss Carolyn Wingate, who played the part of Bobby and Kitty: "Two among the best juvenile actors I ever saw."

With the splendid acting of Miss Silvena Neal, Miss Bernice Horton and Miss Mable Acker, he said: "Miss Horton stepped into her part as naturally as if she were a veteran, and the love scenes—the ones which so often cause the beginner—were splendidly handled by Miss Neal."

JAILED ON MONEYMOON.
Negro Odd Fellows Cause Arrest of Mulkey and Wife.
After having embezzled \$600 or \$700, it is alleged, from the Negro Odd Fellows of this city, for whom he was employed as bookkeeper, Thomas Mulkey, colored, was arrested last Sunday night in St. Louis, Mo., with his stenographer, Annie Mae Smith, whom he married in Atlanta Saturday night before boarding the train for the Missouri city.

According to a dispatch to The Constitution, and also one received here, the couple waived regulation and will be removed to Atlanta at once, as an officer can be dispatched there by the local police.

ATLANTA NORTHERN RECEIVERSHIP ENDS

Judge Patterson Modifies Order on Request of Road's Attorneys—Appointment of Receivers Unjustified, Says Arkwright.

Following an order issued Saturday by Judge H. L. Patterson, of the Blue Ridge circuit, placing the Atlanta Northern Railway company, which is the Atlanta-Marletta interurban branch of the Georgia Railway and Power company, in the hands of a receiver, officials of the company went to Judge Patterson's territory yesterday for the purpose of having the matter adjusted.

At a late hour last night it was announced by representatives of the Atlanta Northern that Judge Patterson had vacated his order in so far as it referred to a temporary receivership, but that the part of the order of the court instructing the company to show cause on March 29 why permanent receivers should not be named still stands.

In other words, the road will be run by its own officers and not by two receivers, as would have been the case had the original order remained in force.

A statement was issued earlier in the day by President Preston S. Arkwright, president of the company, however denying that the road is insolvent, and declaring that the granting of receivers by the superior court of Cobb county, where the action was taken, is entirely unjustified by the facts in the case.

Receivers Are Named.
The temporary receivership was granted upon petition of Judge Newt Morris, of Marietta, attorney for W. M. Harris, one of the receivers named by the court as State Senator E. P. Dobbs and William Tate Holland.

The application for a receiver, it is said, grew out of a suit for damages brought by Harris for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him when he fell from a car between Atlanta and Marietta. Harris got a verdict for \$2,500.

He claims that the road having set forth in a former petition that to levy a rate as a public service property is illegal, the only recourse he had for collection was to place the company in receivership.

Arkwright's Statement.
President Arkwright sets for the attitude of the railroad as follows: "The Atlanta Northern Railway company is absolutely solvent. It is in a position to pay the full amount of any debt of any kind, has ample assets to meet all of its liabilities, and is perfectly performing its public duty of operating an interurban railway."

The appointment of receivers by the superior court of Cobb county was not only without authority in law, but was also without justification upon the facts, but was made final, for instance, or upon any other ground, it is difficult to say.

W. M. Harris sued us for alleged personal injuries and a jury rewarded him with a verdict of \$2,500. The company has carried this verdict on bill of exceptions to the supreme court of Georgia; has filed bond for double the amount of the judgment, and has paid the costs of the suit.

In order to obtain a supersedeas of the damage payment it was technically necessary for us to pay the court costs (amounting to some \$15) at the time of the filing of the bill of exceptions. This payment did not arrive until the day after the bill of exceptions was filed. It has been held that a literal technicality of the law was not observed strictly and that therefore the supersedeas was not valid.

Could Not Recover Money.
The plaintiff in this damage suit is without any property, I am informed. If we were to pay to him the \$2,500, and later the supreme court reversed the judgment, the money would have been paid and we could not recover it.

The damage suit case itself was argued in the supreme court more than six months ago, but decision has not yet been published. We confidently believe the court will reverse the verdict, as in our opinion it ought to do. But on the contrary the judgment is made final, the company of course would stand ready to pay. It has at the present time a reserve of over \$40,000, set apart especially to cover damage suit liabilities.

At least, however, and under all circumstances, the company is entitled to have the matter adjudicated finally before it does pay anything.

In this situation, and based on this claim for money, application was made to this company into hands of receivers, and was granted, without any notification to us, and receivers were appointed late Saturday night with instruction to take the property of this company away from its owners. All this was done on a showing of no other kind, except, in a court whose jurisdiction is questioned by a check of the Georgia constitution to defend itself against the very great injury that will accrue even though the entire proceeding prove to have been utterly without equity.

The Atlanta Northern railway is an electric interurban line between Atlanta and Marietta. It is the best electric interurban railway in the United States. Its rates of fare are low, the Georgia railroad

DESTROYERS AT MOBILE

Mobile, Ala., March 5.—The United States torpedo boat destroyers Terry and Wordens arrived in Mobile harbor this afternoon to take part in the city's eightieth Mardi Gras celebration.

Thousands of sailors were guests of the vessels this afternoon. Lieutenant R. C. Saufley and Lieutenant W. M. Cole gave hydro-aeroplanes flights during the afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS

ATLANTA Tonight 8:15
Madison Wednesday.
The Dramatic Hit of Year.
THE ETERNAL MAGDALENE
With Clara Gish.
Nights, 25c to \$1.50. Mat., 25c to \$1.

THURS. FRI. SAT. Matinee
Return of the Season's Best
MUSICAL COMEDY
NOBODY HOME
SEATS NOW ON SALE
Nights, 25c to \$2; Mat., 25c to \$1.50

Grand
Three Days—Mon., Tues., Wed.
Adults 10c
Children 5c
The Beautiful and Charming
MAE MURRAY
And an All-Star Cast, in the Historical Romance
"HALL OF MIMICRY"
A place into the days when strong men and brave women fought for the rights of existence on a new continent.

THE GEORGIAN
THEATER DE LUXE
Nation's Foremost Character Star
GEORGE BEBAN
IN
"AN ALIEN"
THE PLAY THAT BROUGHT BROADWAY TO TEARS
SYMPHONIC MUSIC

ALPHA
Billy Beard, the Party from the South, all week.
TODAY
"Graft," with Hobart Henley, Harry Carey and Jane Novak.

THE ALSHA
TODAY
Chapter 2 of "The Girl and the Game," featuring Helen Holmes.

ALAMO NO. 2
TODAY
Henry Walthall and Edna Mayo in "Strange Case of Mary Page."

THE ALAMO NO. 1
TODAY
MUTUAL PROGRAM.

THE GEORGIAN
TODAY
George Beban in "An Alien."

THE SAVOY
TODAY
Helen Holmes in "The Girl and the Game" (7th chapter).

THE STRAND
TODAY
Violet Horner in "The Marble Heart."

VAUDETTE
TODAY
Dorothy Gish in "Daphne and the Pirate."

SOCIETY WOMEN MUCH RELIEVED

Now Leave Their Children With Nurse at Night Without Fear or Anxiety.
Theater parties and other nightly diversions may not be enjoyed by Atlanta parents without apprehension as to the comfort and safety of their croupy children. A 25c jar of Eucapine Salve is the price of your peace of mind and the children's comfort and well-being. Get a jar today—enough for a whole winter's protection against croup, colds, coughs, sore throat and threatened bronchitis and pneumonia.

Eucapine Salve is an elegant pharmaceutical preparation, combining soothing, antiseptic and healing properties of eucalyptus, camphor, wintergreen, menthol and pine, with refined petrolatum. Used and heartily recommended by Atlanta physicians as a safe, pleasant and efficient family remedy for simple inflammations of the air passages. Get your winter's supply today. Only 25c at all drug stores or by mail, postpaid, anywhere in United States from Eucapine Chemical Co., So. Division, Atlanta, Ga. (adv.)

FORSYTH
2:30—Keith Vanderville—3:30.
Billy B. Van
And the Beaumont Sisters
On the Beach Playgrounds.
Rae Samuels,
Al Herman,
Ben Beyer and Company.

LYRIC
2:15—Tonight and All Week
2:30—Matinee Tues., Thurs., Sat.
A Beautiful Frolic
"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine."
Little Emma
And Her Players.
Sent Sale Open Daily 10 A. M.

BUNTING
Read The Constitution Want Ads.

Kimball
Pianos
None Rank Higher
Atlanta Branch 94 N. Pryor

THE VICTORIA
TODAY
Clara Kimball Young in "Camille."

THE REGENT
TODAY
Selected Program.

THE DESOTO
TODAY
High-class pictures and polka vaudeville.

THE EUCLID
337 Euclid Ave.
Always 5 Cents.
TODAY
Refined program of first-run pictures.

THE GRAND
TODAY
Paramount Feature, "To Have and to Hold."

GEM THEATER
MARIETTA, GA.
TODAY
Universal Features.

THE BONHEUR
DECATUR, GA.
TODAY
Select program of the best moving pictures.

MARIETTA Strand
MARIETTA, GA.
TODAY
First-run feature pictures.

PARK THEATER
Woodward Ave. and Grant St.
TODAY
"Pearls of Temptation." The Atlantic Fleet.

FACE DISFIGURED

And Sore Eruptions, Large, Hard and Red, Caused Itching and Burning, After Two Weeks

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"For several years I was troubled with pimples and sore eruptions on my face. The pimples were large, rather hard and red, and after a while festered and came to a head. Then I would open them but they would run and fester up again and so on. They were scattered all over my face and caused a great deal of itching and burning and my face was greatly disfigured.

I could get my hands on Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used them according to directions and after about two weeks the pimples were gone and I was healed." (Signed) Vincent Harbeck, Weaverville, N. Carolina, August 1, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING
THIS EVENING?

Dedicated to the

Go-Fans!

Or Domestic "After-tea-hikers"

EVERYBODY is a "GO-FAN" now, no matter what the age. The "hearth-fire" stuff is obsolete, for GOING is the rage! No longer the cozy ingle-nook, with the old-time cheer that none forsook, can hold a charm for an in-doors stay, or even get a look. It's the Dinner Dance, or the Auto, the Cabaret or Show; the MOVIES with the magic hold, or the White Way's garish glow. NOBODY stays at home now, the family's on the hike, for EVERY MEMBER, OLD AND YOUNG, some "joy trail" must strike.

"Go-Fans" go afternoons and nights, they read mornings. No amusement of any kind interferes with the careful perusal of The Constitution. It is read in the morning hours when the mind is clear and in a receptive mood.

Advertising in its columns
pays best.

The Flight
of the
"Go-Fans"

Advertising
Department
Constitution



THE WAGSTAFFS
ATLANTA

Copyright, 1916, by J. R. Holliday.

SPORTS

FRENCH HAVE
THE NEW PLAYERS

**Believed He Can Announce
Deals on His Return From
Valdosta Training Camp
Today—Work at Ponce.**

By Dick Jensen.

Manager Charles Frank, of the Crackers, will return this morning from Valdosta, Ga., where he went to look over the Crackers' training camp. Frank left here Saturday night, spending Sunday in Valdosta.

It will be interesting to note upon his return what he thinks of the Crackers. Valdosta fans think that Matty Matlock is a brilliant one of the photo of Matty at work on the field shows the amount of work accomplished.

The photo showed plenty of grass on the infield and also in the outfield. When we were in Valdosta last summer, the infield was as bare of grass as a cement walk, while in the outfield there were only spots of grass here and there.

But Matty has eliminated all this. He has leveled the field, planted sod, and has given Valdosta one of the best minor league ball parks in the country.

Some New Men.
Manager Frank's return may be more significant. It is more than likely that he will have some news to give out. He has had several deals pending for the past several days, but there was a hitch in every one of these and he has been trying to iron them out.

A shortstop and catcher and a pitcher are in the list of men that he will be able to announce shortly. And a photo of all three of these men will bolster the looks of the Crackers considerably.

Today is regular reporting day for the first squad of Crackers, which includes the battery men.

Scott Perry and Jim LaRitte are on the ground. Pitchers Wilbur Davis, Patsy Wilson, Frank Robertson, Virgil Day and young Wheeler are expected to arrive there today, or within the next couple of days.

Korn and Galloway are also expected to arrive with the first bunch of players.

The infielders and outfielders and the new players that Manager Frank hopes to be able to announce the acquisition of this week will start for the camp some time between the 12th and 15th, when work will begin in earnest.

Work on Ponce.
While the Crackers are at work at Valdosta, Secretary Colson will be busy superintending the work that must be done at Ponce to put the field in shape for the return of the team in April.

There is some work to be done on the field as Manager Smith was required to do last spring after the big sewer was laid through the middle of the park.

There will have to be a lot of filling from the grandstand to the fence level the sink that has occurred as the result of the fill settling after the sewer was laid.

While this work is in progress, the Crackers will be busy remodeling the grandstand and bleachers to accommodate seats for about 5,000.

There is also a seating area of between 12,000 and 15,000.

The benches will be run down to the ground level with another row of seats also added at the back.

There will be grandstands for use to the front and back of the grandstand, while in front of the latter and in front of the smokers will be installed grandstands for use on the big days.

It is the opinion of the new owners to accommodate every fan that intends to go to the game on any day, and Atlanta fans will find seats for them to matter what day it is this season.

One on Andrews.
There was a fanning bee at the Annie hotel Sunday morning, with Billy Smith, Charley Frank, Hugh Rodgers, Sam Mayer, LaFitte, Carl Thompson, Walter Taylor and several others in the party.

Yarns were swapped and some interesting stories were told.

One of the recent Andrews-Frank controversy, the one LaFitte told at the expense of the Chattanooga mogul is appropriate.

Andrews sent a wire to Charles Webb, manager of the Cubs, a few days ago, asking him what he, Andrews, could do to get himself before the public.

"Mumby's reply was brief, but to the point. He wired, 'Week a train.'"

TODAY IN PUGILISM

1910—Johnny Coulton knocked out Jim Kenrick in the nineteenth round at New Orleans. Kenrick was a classy little fighter who came over from the south to fight Coulton's right to the bantamweight crown. Their first meeting was a 10-round affair in the Crescent city, and the American was the victor, but not by any wide margin.

Kenrick demanded another fight, and they met for 20 rounds at 116 pounds in the ring. Coulton won by a knockout in the 18th round.

Johnny began to force ahead, and soon the Briton was heavily outclassed. It was more punishment than he was able to give.

For several rounds before the final, it looked like Kenrick might possibly continue, but he had a lot of the British laddie in him and he wouldn't quit.

Kenrick topped Jim LaFitte forward on his face immediately began struggling to arise. He was dazed, but still partly conscious, and allowed over the ring in his vain effort to fight.

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Sports in Short Metre

Princeton university baseball team will play 25 games beginning March 29 and concluding June 1.

The Bronx, New York and Brooklyn are to have new bicycle tracks.

Coach Guy Nickell will require all Yale rowing candidates to learn how to swim. Nickell will use English oars in his shells this year.

Peter the Great's fee has been fixed at \$100.

Frank Returns Home Today

LOOKING THEM OVER
WITH BILLY EVANS

DISCUSSING PLAYS THAT CONFLICT AND CONFUSE

Every now and then certain plays come up on the field that prove to the rule-makers the folly of certain sections of the playing code. A few years ago such a play happened in a game at the Polo Grounds. The umpire who had decided the play was much criticized for his ruling, but unfair as it seemed, in fact as it actually was, he had followed the only course offered him under the rules of the game.

With runners on first and second, Borton, the playing first base for the New York Americans, hit a hard drive through the pitcher's box. It didn't seem as if there was much chance for anyone to make a play on the ball. The Athletics opposed New York in that game, Collins made a brilliant one-handed pickup of the ball. There wasn't a chance in the world for him to turn and make a throw to first, neither was there a chance to get the man at second. Collins tossed the ball to Jack Barry, who was in position to make an accurate throw. He simply took a chance. Bill Dineen had his back to the play, looking in the direction of first. The ball struck him on the head and he was thrown off his feet. Both runners scored, and Borton moved up to third. Imagine the surprise and consternation of the umpire when both runners back to their original bases and caused the batsman to hit over.

The play created so much discussion, and the folly of the rule governing it became so apparent, that a change was practically forced. It was shown that a wise ball player in a pinch could always make a play that would temporarily save his team at least.

Say, for instance, with a runner on first and second, and the batter hits a ball to deep short, on which there isn't a chance in the world to get the runner out.

With the winning run certain to go over the plate on the hit, all the infielders would be taking off to take out the batter who hit the ball. If he managed to hit him, and most infielders are good enough to do this, the defense was staved off for the time being. The rules made it necessary that the runner be sent back and the batter hit over.

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Fast Little Fellows Should Give
Atlanta Fans a Treat on
Tuesday Week.

The announcement made yesterday that Jimmy Pappas, that great little Greek battler, who created quite a sensation by his many great escapes here last year, would show again in Atlanta on Tuesday night, March 14, was received with much delight by Atlanta ring followers.

Pappas left here about a year ago he has jumped to the top of his division, until today he is the logical claimant of the flyweight championship of the world.

The Jimmy is going to face the toughest opponent of his career when he makes his 18th debut before an Atlanta audience without any rest.

Pal Moore, who has been selected to fight Jimmy, has a record that no battler in the world can boast of.

Moore holds victories over Kid Herman, Johnny Ertie and Kid Williams. True, his victory over Williams was gained in a no-decision contest, but when it is taken into consideration that Pal floored Williams twice in that fight, it is a record that no battler in the world can boast of.

Pal's victory over Herman and Ertie was a real one. Both of these contests were staged in Memphis and the verdicts were handed down by the judges.

Both of these contests were staged in Memphis and the verdicts were handed down by the judges.

Transportation has already been wired him and there is a chance that he may make his city debut.

Tickets will be priced at 10c and 15c. The fight will be held at the Atlanta Athletic Club.

It is expected that the fight will be a real one. Both of these contests were staged in Memphis and the verdicts were handed down by the judges.

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Alleged British Agent,
With Big Roll of Money,
Mysteriously Disappears

Valdosta, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—According to reports coming from Live Oak, Fla., an alleged representative of the Canadian government, giving his name as Dr. Thomas A. Behany, had most of the railroad traffic men, live stock dealers, real estate and supply men in this section of the south.

Dr. Behany, with a bank account running into six figures, went to Live Oak and announced that he was there for the purpose of establishing a concentration and accommodation camp for the allied armies in Europe.

He stated that he wanted a large tract of land and money to be used for the camp. He was said to have disappeared from the camp, aggregating 200,000 head, or 400 cars.

It is said that Dr. Behany made a deposit of \$250,000 in a Live Oak bank and was said to have been seen in the city of Atlanta.

Alleged representative was the lion of the hour, but somehow did not seem to have the best of his own countrymen with the railroad men and others who flocked to Live Oak to see him.

A few days ago he was seen in Washington and military attaches at the Brooklyn brought information that Dr. Behany was in the city of Washington.

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LOST AND FOUND

LOST articles sometimes are never found, often they are stolen with no chance of recovery, but when they are found by persons who will get back to the owner if advertised in this column.

LOST—Gold-top mahogany handle umbrella, engraved "E. W. Law, letters Peachtree-Whitehall car about 3 p. m. Thursday, J. M. White, 215 Juniper st. Reward for return of car and 10c. Return to J. M. White, 215 Juniper st.

STOLEN—Ford, 5-passenger, 1915 model, motor 48418, license 121, car 121, 1915, reward for return of car and 10c. Return to J. M. White, 215 Juniper st.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD FOR BIRD RETURN TO 312 S. PRYOR ST. PHONE MAIN 1489-7.

LOST—One small white French poodle (male); answers to name of "Max." Call Ivy 5251 or apply 365 Ponce de Leon avenue, 1515, for return of dog.

LOST—13 pairs gloves, somewhere in city, off wagon, reward, return to Sanitary Dry Goods, 1515 Ponce de Leon avenue.

LOST—Physician's grip, containing instruments, supplies and rubber pad. Finder please return 925 Grant building.

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“I WANT ADS” YOUR'E NOT DOING YOURSELF JUSTICE WHEN YOU TRY TO SAVE A FEW WORDS ON YOUR WANT AD. OFTEN-TIMES PEOPLE LEAVE OUT ONE FEATURE, TO SAVE A FEW CENTS, THAT MIGHT BE JUST THE THING THAT WOULD CLINCH THE READER—AND PROBABLY CLOSE A DEAL FOR YOU. MAKE YOUR WANT AD COMPLETE. TELL THE READERS ALL THE GOOD POINTS.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY—On Personal Property

PRIVATE PARTY

LOANS

AT SPECIAL LOW RATES ON

FURNITURE

PIANOS, Etc., without removal. Payments to suit your own convenience. Other companies paid off, and more money advanced at cheaper rates.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Private office. When in need you will make a loan by getting my terms first. Call, write or phone.

CHARLES B. ROSS

Room 512 Empire Life Bldg.

84 PEACHTREE ST.

Bell Phone IVY 9347.

Atlanta Phone 1775.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS

JEWELRY, Etc., at Lowest Interest Rates.

JEFFERSON, 1111 Peachtree St. N. E.

PEACHTREE, 107 Candler Bldg.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE

AND OTHERS upon their own names.

cheap rates, easy payments; confidential.

Scott & Co., 520 Austin Bldg.

MONEY—On Real Estate

MONEY TO LOAN ON

REAL ESTATE IN

AMOUNTS FROM \$1,000

TO \$25,000 AT 6 AND 7

PER CENT. LOANS

CLOSED IMMEDIATELY

APPLICATIONS ARE AC-

CEPTED.

FITZHUGH KNOX

1613 CANDLER BLDG.

\$20,000

OR ANY PART, to lend on first

mortgage. Immediate service

and reasonable rate. Submit us

a good application.

TURMAN & CALHOUN

Second Floor Empire Bldg.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS

TO LOAN ON Atlanta homes or business

property, at lowest rates. Money advanced

to builders. Write or call.

S. W. CARSON

413-414 Empire Bldg.

Broad and Marietta Sts.

MONEY TO LEND

CAN place immediately at 7 and 8 per cent

\$15,000 on first-class residence property

in amounts of \$5,000 to \$15,000.

Prefer to deal direct with borrower.

ARGARD-ZURLINE CO.

1629 HERALD BLDG. PHONE IVY 7448.

PLENTY of money to lend on Atlanta and

nearby improved property, at 6 per

cent straight, also monthly plan, 6

per cent on five years' time, payable \$15.00

per month on the balance. Both plans

interest; will also lend smaller amounts.

Purchase money loan wanted. **FOSTER & ROBBIN**, 11 Edgewood avenue.

MONEY TO LEND

ON good real estate; only first

mortgage approved. Considered

by W. B. Barwell, Manager.

American Securities Co., 175 1/2

221 Grant Bldg. IVY 1155.

Cliff C. Hatcher Ins. Agency

TRAVELERS' SAVINGS COMPANY.

City Real Estate Company.

Purchase Money Notes Bought.

221 GRANT BLDG. BOTH PHONES.

FIRST-CLASS applications

for city and farm loans

wanted by W. B. Smith, 718

Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Phone Main 16.

I HAVE \$6,000 FOR LOCAL

CLIENT TO LEND ON IM-

PROVED PROPERTY AT

LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

BOYD PERRY, 224-5 GRANT

BUILDING.

4 1/2 TO 7% MONEY

AMOUNT \$100 to \$50,000. Give us twelve

hours to accept your loan. We can save

you interest money on your Atlanta real

estate loans.

T. J. BETTES & CO.

Agents Mortgage Loan Company, 801 Em-

pire Bldg. IVY 7311, Atlanta 1912.

CASH money on hand to lend on

Atlanta real estate, no delays;

6, 7 and 8 per cent.

GEO. P. MOORE

10 Auburn Ave.

MONEY

TO LEND, first or second mortgage on city

real estate. Current rates, immediate

action. S. S. Slicer, 1216 Empire Bldg.

Phone IVY 3358.

MACHINES sold, exchanged or rented. Ma-

chines of all makes correctly repaired.

Work guaranteed. Price reasonable.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE AGENCY.

381 EDGEMOOD, IVY 2135-34 and 35-36.

ACID-PHOS, NITRATE SODA

Bested Fertilizer, Ground Limestone, Tank-

age, Coal, Wholesaler, W. E. McCalla, At-

lanta National Bank Bldg., Atlanta.

FOR SALE—At sacrifice, Case 45-H, P.

steam traction engine, equipped especially

for hauling; also 16-ton derrick, all in perfect

condition. **W. E. McCalla**, 221 Grant Bldg.

FOR SALE—One large fire and burglar safe,

in splendid condition, 1109 Atlanta Na-

tional Bank Bldg., Atlanta.

NOT SUPERSTITION, but I believe in signs.

KENT SIGNS—IVY 1232.

354 Auburn Ave.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Estate gas ranges, four

burners, large oven. Phone Decatur 412.

EIGHT-FOOT oak standing desk, nearly

new. **W. E. McCalla**, 221 Grant Bldg.

ONE handsome antique parlor suit, seven

pieces. IVY 1194-L.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR FUR-

NITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND

OFFICE FIXTURES. **JACOBS AUCTION CO.**

41 DECATUR ST.

MAIN 1434. ATLANTA PHONE 2135.

WE PAY highest cash prices for household

goods, pianos and office furniture; cash

advanced on consignment. Central Auction

Company, 13 East Market St. Main 2414.

DROP A CARD, we'll bring cash for men's

shoes and clothing. The Vestaire, 164

Decatur street.

WE buy and sell cash bargains in furniture.

H. S. Slicer, 1216 Empire Bldg.

WANTED—Second-hand coal stove, with

hot-water coil. Address J-548, Constitution.

WANTED—To buy second-hand shoe case,

no make, no time—1185 Atlanta National

Bank building.

INTEREST given in automobile

specialty business involving \$2,000 by fur-

nishing automobile or \$500 cash; center in-

vestment. 11 Walton street.

PERPETUAL MOTION—Have discovered

the secret of perpetual motion; need \$500

to make a working model; big fortune. Ad-

dress J-520, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Best dry cleaning and pressing

business in the city with 1915 delivery.

Owner leaving city. Will make sacrifice for

quick sale. A. C. Duran, Athens, Ga.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

The arrival and departure of passenger trains for the following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

Atlanta Terminal Station.

Daily except Sunday, Monday only.

Effective February 27, 1916.

Arrive From: Brunswick, Waycross and

Thomasville, 11:15 a.m.; 1:45 p.m.

Depart To: Brunswick, Waycross and

Thomasville, 11:15 a.m.; 1:45 p.m.

Arrive From: Jacksonville, 11:15 a.m.

Depart To: Jacksonville, 11:15 a.m.

Arrive From: Savannah, 11:15 a.m.

Depart To: Savannah, 11:15 a.m.

Arrive From: Macon, 11:15 a.m.

Depart To: Macon, 11:15 a.m.

Arrive From: Valdosta, 11:15 a.m.

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LODGE NOTICES

 A stated convocation of the **Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 4, K. T.** will be held in its assembly room, Peachtree and Cain streets, at 8 o'clock, on the 1st inst.

Sir Knights are courteously invited to
tend. By order of
D. E. SHUMAKEN,
Command
R. D. GUINN, C.
Attest:
A. P. TRIPOD, Recorder.

A special communication
Palestine Lodge, No. 456,
A. M., will be held in M.

o'clock. The Entered Apprentice degrees will be conferred qualified, sojourning and student brothers cordially invited to meet us. By order of
W. A. HAYGOOD, JR., W.
W. D. PHIPPS, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

BUSH—Mrs. May Bush died Sunday March 5, 1916, at a private sanatorium.

The remains were removed to clay & Brandon's chapel, and will be interred at the W. P. railway at 5.45 for funeral interment.

TYSON—The friends and relatives Mrs. Sarah Tyson, Mr. Edgar Ty. Mr. Hugh Tyson, Mr. John Tyson Miss Louise Tyson are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sarah T. today, Monday, March 5, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m. from the chapel of H. Patterson & Son, The Rev. W. Rogers will officiate and the In ment will be in Oakland cemetery.

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
ATLANTA FLORIST CO.
Forsyth Theater Bldg. Phone Ivy 128

GENUINE JELICO CO
\$4.25 PER TON
ATLANTA COAL CO
Main 2260 Atlanta 6

GEORGIA—Fulton County.
Notice is hereby given that the
Georgia Railway Company, a com
carrier, exercising the right given b
ute, will at 11 a. m. on the 14th d
March, 1916, sell at warehouse No. 2 o
Morrow Transfer and Storage Company

The shipment having been on hand six months and said consignee, although notified, having failed to take the same and pay the lawful charges, the carrier now exercises his right to sell the same for its charges, including storage, and to the benefit of whoever it may concern.

This advertisement will appear on week for four weeks, as provided by Notice to consignors and consignees has been given. This the 31st day of February, CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY. By F. L. Russell, Agent.

NOTICE!

On March 7, at 3 p. m. the Park Board will receive sealed bids for concessions in the Mount Park for a period not shorter than longer than three (3) years, rent per

yearly in advance and suitable bond to be given. For further information apply to the office of the undersigned in the city.

Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

J. O. COCHRAN
Secretary Board of Park Commissioners

NOTICE!

On March 7, at 2 p. m., the Park Board will receive sealed bids for concession of Maddox Park for a period not longer than three (3) years, rent, per acre, to be determined by the Board.

yearly in advance and suitable bond to be given. For further information apply to the office of the undersigned in the city of Atlanta. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

J. O. COCHRAN
Secretary Board of Park Commissioners

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals addressed to W. W. Chambers, Purchasing Agent, City of Atlanta, Ga., will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before 8 p. m. of the 10th day of March 1914.

Furniture Packing

we employ only experienced white
ers, use only new material, and our
is the very best. You can't beat it!

JOHN J. WOODSIDE STORAGE C
Inc.

MR. EMPLOYER

The man who is live enough to advertise for a position appeals to you. The Constitution carries a

large number of the live ones. Read the Situation Wanted ads.

SOUND BUSINESS

BUSINESS SENSE

P*PROMPTS many*

Merchants to use
Constitution
Advertising
In preference to any

other.